

BITTER NIGHT OF LIFE SAVING

JEFFERSON'S SECOND OFFICER OVERBOARD TO THE RESCUE.

Steamship When He Was in Charge Had
Got Down a Schooner and He Did All
a Man Could Amid Drifting Lumber and
Ice Seas—Three Men Lost, Four Saved.

Plunging through white tipped swells
in the face of a piping and frothy north-
easter, the Old Dominion liner Jefferson,
in last night from Norfolk, out down the
three masted centerboard schooner Emile
F. Birdall three hours before sunrise
yesterday off the upper Virginia coast,
about ten miles north-northeast of Winter
Quarter Shoal lightship. Mate Herbert M.
Robinson of Machiasport, Me., and two of
the crew of the schooner lost their lives
and Capt. Joseph L. Rietta and the three
other survivors owe their salvation largely
to the persistent pluck of Second Officer
Frederick Bange of the Jefferson, who spent
more than an hour in the freezing sea and
on the mainmast of the half submerged men.

The Jefferson was in charge of the second
officer, who frankly declares that he did
not see the schooner until he was close
aboard that it was impossible to avoid
collision. The night was clear and dark,
such a night, Capt. Hulphers of the Jefferson
said, that you can see objects far away
better than those close by. When a sailing
vessel is making the same course as a steam-
ship that may be just astern of her the
skipper of the former is expected to dis-
play a flare light, or what the seamen call
a "torch," to warn off the steamship.
Mr. Bange said the schooner did not dis-
play a torch and that naturally her lights
were too faint to be distinguishable from
the bridge of the liner.

Capt. Rietta said he did not have time
to get his torch. He was on the port tack,
close hauled, heading northeast by north.
He had noticed the masthead light of the Jeffer-
son and that she seemed to be on his
starboard quarter, paralleling his course.
She suddenly seemed to sheer and make
for him. He started to run down into the
cabin for the torch when the steel cutwater
of the Jefferson's bow came to rest on the
quarter and he ran forward and shouted
into the forecastle: "All hands on deck!"

The Jefferson cut more than half a mile
between the Birdall and the starboard side
between the main and mizzen masts. She
began backing out of the gap a few minutes
later. The schooner's mate made a
jump for the bow of the Jefferson and
missed, dropping into the sea. An able
seaman who shipped at Norfolk and who
was known merely as John the Finn had the
wheel. The shock of the collision knocked
him overboard and he was seen no more.
The mate was a good swimmer and got to
some wreckage and held on for several
hours before he succumbed, his cries being
heard by his shipmates for an hour after
the schooner was sighted.

The moment the Jefferson's stern drew
away from the Birdall her deckload of
railroad ties slid into the sea, drifting all
around her and making the approach of a
boat from the liner almost impossible.

In command of this boat was Second
Officer Bange, a broad chested young New
Jerseyman who was accounted in his boy-
hood one of the best swimmers that ever
went into the North River from a Jersey
city pier. He had called Capt. Hulphers,
whose watch it had been below, and an-
nounced that he was going to the life saving
himself if he could. Capt. Hulphers did not
need much calling as the shock of the
impact had awakened him and every one of
the thirty-five cabin passengers. Despite
the bitter weather they came to the rail
and saw the first boat launched. Mean-
while Capt. Hulphers had directed the power-
ful searchlight from the bridge on the
schooner. She had filled and listed heavily
to starboard, her crossbeams dipping in the
heavy swells. Capt. Rietta was the only
man besides the man at the wheel dressed
for weather. He had to kick off his rubber
boots, however, climbing, or rather crawling
into the starboard shrouds of the main-
mast followed by four of his crew.

The searchlight revealed the five men
swaying on the spar and also a tangle of
railroad ties that the mate of the Jefferson
and his men tried vainly to penetrate. In
the hurry of manning the lifeboat two men
were taken along who had just jumped out
of their bunks and were dazed. They
got so benumbed that they were useless
and the mate put back to the Jefferson and
got two more men equipped for a winter
rescue. By poking vigorously with the
oars the boat's crew finally cleared ap-
proach to the shipwrecked men, the ties all
the while banging against the boat and
threatening to smash it.

The boat got under the dipping spar and
Mate Bange shouted to the men to jump.
The skipper and the cook made the jump
safely. An able seaman, known only as
Otto, who shipped at Norfolk, fell into the
sea. Bange, who wore a cork jacket,
leaped after him and the two had a hard
upland in the water before the mate dragged
Otto back to the topmast. The boat backed
out from under the dipping spar and a
jam of ties forced the rescuers to leave
the mate, with able seamen Alexander
Sternburg and John E. Engman, on the
topmast.

The mate shouted to his men not to at-
tempt to reach him, but to return to the
Jefferson and send another unwearied
boat's crew to finish the job. The skipper
and cook were taken aboard the liner.
They were ice encrusted and frostbitten
and it was several hours before they were
able to tell anything about the accident.
Dawn had come meanwhile. Third Mate
Olson of the Jefferson had charge of the
third crew that went to the wreck. The
way was clearer now, the entire deckload
having almost floated clear of the topmast.
The mate jumped off the spar with Otto,
who was unconscious, and helped to get
him aboard the boat. The able seamen
jumped into the boat.

A few minutes later the last of the deck-
load of ties slipped off and the schooner,
swinging toward the spar with Otto
right for a few seconds and then went
plumb to the bottom, her topmasts only
showing after she had settled. Otto was
drowned but too far gone to be resuscitated.
The mate perished of cold probably while
the searchlight was playing on his ship-
mates, Capt. Hulphers being unaware of
his plight.

Supt. Leyland of the Old Dominion Line
received the shipwrecked men at the pier
here and kept them aboard all night in the
ship's cabin. The schooner hailed from
this port and was built at Wilmington, Del.,
in 1874. She was valued at about \$12,000
and her cargo of 6,500 ties at about \$5,000.

EX-CASHER GONE TO SEA?

Campbell of the Borough Bank Said to
Have Sailed South.

The representative of a Brooklyn detec-
tive agency who has been trying to serve
a subpoena on Arthur D. Campbell, former
cashier of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn,
reported last night that Mr. Campbell left
the city yesterday on the Clyde Line steamer
Comanche for Charleston and Jacksonville
under a name not his own, accompanied by
his wife. Assistant District Attorney Elder,
who has been conducting the Brooklyn
bank cases, said last night he would make a
thorough inquiry to-day to find out why a
man under \$20,000 bail, whose trial was
likely to come up at any time, should leave
the city without notifying the District At-
torney's office.

Some days ago Walter Shaw Brewster,
the referee who has been inquiring into the
conduct of the officers and directors of the
Borough Bank, secured subpoenas in the
Supreme Court for many persons con-
nected with the bank. Among them was
Campbell. A detective has for some time
been watching the house at 4104 Hancock
street, Brooklyn, where Campbell lives
with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Den-
ton.

The detective reported last night that
he saw Mr. and Mrs. Dennton leave the house,
followed some time later by Campbell.
He followed Campbell to New York and
stayed with him when he boarded the
steamer Comanche. Then he handed over
the subpoena, and according to his report
Campbell declared that he was somebody
else and threw the subpoena into the river.
The detective said that the man was joined
soon afterward by a woman he believed to
be Mrs. Campbell, and that just before
the boat sailed Mr. and Mrs. Dennton hur-
ried up to the pier and waved good-bye.
Mr. Campbell's name was not on the ship's
passenger list.

At Campbell's house it was denied last
night that he had sailed away, although it
was admitted that he was out of the city.
Mrs. Campbell was not there either, it was
said.

GIVES UP CONGO CROWN DOMAIN.

Belgian Prime Minister Announces Conces-
sion—Settles Congo Problem.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—An important meeting
of the Cabinet and the Colonial Commission
was held to-day, at which Prime Minister
Schollaert announced that the Govern-
ment had decided to renounce the crown
domain in the Congo Independent State. It
favored the forming of a fund to execute
public works in that territory.

The announcement is regarded as prac-
tically settling the Congo difficulty.

THE JOHN E. ROOSEVELTS UPSET.

Their Carriage Overturned on Sixth Avenue
—No One Hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt and
their daughter, Miss Jean S. Roosevelt,
had a narrow escape last night when their
carriage was run into by a surface car
and thrown against a pillar of the elevated
railroad. Mr. Roosevelt is a cousin of the
President.

The Roosevelts live at 815 Madison ave-
nue. They were on their way to the Lyric
Theatre and were passing west through
Forty-third street when at Sixth avenue
a southbound car bore down upon them.
Neither Motorman Thomas Sweeney, in
charge of the car, nor Thomas J. Cavanaugh,
the coachman, had time to prevent the crash.
The car struck the rear end of the carriage,
taking off a wheel and jamming the wreck
against the pillar. Cavanaugh was thrown
to the pavement and Mr. and Mrs. Roose-
velt and Miss Roosevelt were pinned be-
neath the debris of the vehicle.

The horses broke from the carriage and
raced north. Policeman Frank McDonald
of the East Fifty-first street station grabbed
at the trailing reins, missed them and,
after a block's run from the Hippodrome,
caught one of them by the bit. The
police man was dragged half a block and his
clothes were badly torn before he brought
the beasts to a stop. He was not seriously
injured.

None of the Roosevelts was injured and
they scrambled to their feet as soon as
the weight of the wreckage was lifted from
them and walked on over to the theatre.

Cavanaugh, the coachman, did not escape
so easily, but he refused medical
attendance and attended to the horses.

TRUST MEN BEGIN JAIL TERMS.

Toledo Ice Co. Officials Sentenced to Serve
Six Months—Fines Retained.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Roland Board
and Joseph Board, owners of the Toledo Ice
Company, and Joseph Miller, manager of
the Toledo Ice and Coal Company, to-
day were sentenced by Judge Kinkadee
to serve six months in the county jail and
to pay costs of prosecution for conspiracy
in restraint of trade.

These men were found guilty last July,
and at that time Judge Kinkadee sentenced
them to six months in the workhouse and
to pay \$2,500 fine each. The case was ap-
pealed, and a few days ago the Supreme
Court handed down a decision declaring
the convicted men could be sent to jail
but not to the workhouse. They were
remanded to the Common Pleas Court
for resentencing, and while the fine was not
assessed the workhouse sentence was
changed to the county jail.

No further effort will be made in behalf
of the defendants. They began their term
at 4 o'clock this afternoon. All the men
are prominent in Toledo affairs.

ADrift IN BAY IN OPEN BOAT.

Two Men Trying to Make a Barge Narrowly
Escape Death.

Two men in an open boat, the gunwales
of which were thick with ice and the oars-
locks invisible, were sighted yesterday
morning by the harbor inspector's tug
Cerberus drifting seaward in the lower bay
before the icy northwesterly wind. The
men, who were exhausted, were helped
about the tug, doused with hot drinks and
showered out in the engine room. They said
that they had started from South Brook-
lyn to row to the J. B. King & Co. barge
No. 21, anchored off Stapleton.

They did not realize how cold it was and
how much spray was torn from the white
caps by the frosty wind. Before they got
half way across the bay their boat was so
badly leaved up and they were so benumbed
that they could not row. They started
drifting seaward, when the Cerberus
sighted them. They were landed at Stapleton.
The Cerberus did not take their names.

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

Now is the time to go to California. There is much
to do and see in this land of outdoor sports and open
air. The best train service and most direct and
interesting route is via the Chicago, St. Paul & Northern
Pacific. Choice of routes. For book-
lets and information apply to S. S. Jensen, Gen-
eral Agent, C. & N. W. Ry., 461 Broadway, New York.
—Ad.

CHILDREN HUNGRY IN SCHOOL.

EAST SIDE PRINCIPAL SAYS MANY HAVE NO BREAKFAST.

Talks to the Women's Health Protective As-
sociation—Proposition to Equip a
Kitchen in the School Forwarded—Re-
flect Societies Small Help, It Is Said.

It is possible that the Women's Health
Protective Association, of which Mrs. Ralph
Trotman is president, may make a special
appeal to the Board of Education to furnish
some sort of a meal to the children who
have nothing to eat before going to school.
The members who were present at the
meeting of the society, which was held
yesterday afternoon at the Academy of
Medicine, were deeply moved by the de-
scription given by Mrs. C. H. Tower, prin-
cipal of Public School 114, at 75 Oliver street,
of the hunger and other suffering of her
pupils.

"A great many of the children come to
school without breakfast," said Mrs. Tower,
"and in consequence it is utterly impossible
for them to do even moderately good work.
Some of them are not only thin and pale
but are obviously weak from want of food.
It is not at all an unusual thing for the
poor little things to faint from hunger.
Common humanity has compelled me to
provide at my own expense several bottles
of milk each day so that those who can
get nothing anywhere else will be sure of
at least a small amount of nourishment."

"But how about all the philanthropic
societies—won't they do anything about
it?" asked one deeply interested member.

"I wrote to a number of them," said
Mrs. Tower, "but received no answer. The
only organization that helped was the
Salvation Army."

"I also wrote to Robert Hunter," she
continued, "and he came down and looked
the school over, but it ended there. Mr.
Hunter, I think, a good deal of a theorist."

Another woman, who asked whether the
Charity Organization would not take the
matter in charge, was told that the Charity
Organization preferred to confine its en-
ergies within the lines of pure investigation
and that when it did offer relief in cases of
extreme poverty there was a tendency on
the part of some of its officials to insist
upon the breaking up of families.

"Those poor, ignorant immigrants—my
school, you know, consists almost entirely
of Italians"—went on the principal, "have
a positively superstitious horror of the big
societies who are armed with official power."
"Here is an illustration of how societies
sometimes deal with such situations: One
day I noticed a little boy wandering alone
in the yard during noon recess. I told him
that I did not like to have him remain there
and the other children had gone and that he
must go right home to his dinner."

"What's the use?" he said. "Th' ain't
nothin' to eat there. Father got hurt
and mother ain't got no money."

"Of course there was nothing for me to
do but send another child to buy some
food and take it myself to the family, as
it is never well to give money to those
people. I found out later that the little
boy got up at 4 o'clock every morning,
collected empty milk cans, had them filled
at one of the depots where he was em-
ployed and delivered milk until 7. The
\$2.50 a week that he earned in this way was
all that the family had to depend upon.
When a certain society learned these facts
they were at once taken to compel the boy
to give up the work, but I wrote a letter to
the association in question telling what I
thought of such a high handed proceeding,
and he was not interfered with."

Mrs. Tower then said that there was in
the basement of School 114 a fully
equipped kitchen, and that at a very slight
expense a bowl of soup could be given
every morning to each of the 300 pupils.
Mrs. Samuel Weed, at whose
request Mrs. Tower had spoken, suggested
that the Health Protective Association
should endeavor to raise the necessary
funds for this purpose, but Mrs. Trotman
did not permit the suggestion to be put
in the form of a motion.

"It was very premature to bring this
matter into the general meeting," she said,
"it should have been broached first at a
directors' meeting, where it could have
been discussed more in detail and with
more freedom. Furthermore the Board of
Education some little time ago investigated
conditions among the school children and
found that Mr. Hunter's statement that
70,000 of them were in the habit of going
to school hungry was very much exag-
gerated. I have no doubt that much suf-
fering from that cause exists in some of
the East Side schools, but as I am a member
of a school board myself I feel that official
action should be taken by this society only
after careful investigation and mature
deliberation."

"Really, I don't know whether the Board
of Education would allow us to serve a
meal to the children even if we had the
money," said Mrs. Tower, "but I thank all
of you for the sympathetic attention you
have given me."

While Mrs. Trotman was reading some
formidable looking reports several of the
members handed money to Mrs. Tower
with the explanation that it was "just to
help a little."

One of these practical philanthropists
said that she was the mother of eleven
children and that she simply couldn't
bear the thought that any child was suffer-
ing in any way.

"I wish I could do more," she concluded,
"but I have many demands on my purse."
Mrs. Tower was not willing to let just
what percentage of the pupils of No. 114
in her opinion came to school without
breakfast, but she admitted that it was a
large one.

"Despite the results of the investigation,"
she said, "conditions are worse than they are
popularly supposed to be. I should not,
however, have attempted to speak publicly
about the question of insufficient nourish-
ment among the children of my school
had not Mrs. Weed, who came down here
and saw for herself, persuaded me that it
was my duty to do so."

May Try Referendum on Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 4.—By 25 to 11 the
Ohio Senate to-day adopted the Atwell
resolution providing for an initiative and
referendum amendment to the Constitu-
tion. If the measure passes the House,
which is said to be assured, the people will
vote upon it next fall.

COURSE IN LIFE SAVING.

Columbia Adds a First Aid to the Drowning
to Its Curriculum.

Practical instruction in life saving has
been added to the curriculum of Columbia
College, and beginning yesterday classes
will be held every afternoon in the pool in
the university gymnasium. The new course
is required for all candidates for degrees
and must be completed before the senior
year. George Holm is the instructor in
charge of the work. Mr. Holm proposes
to teach the men deep diving, making
them dive to the bottom of the pool and
bring up articles from a depth of ten feet.
He also intends to have one of the students
feign drowning in the centre pool and
have him rescued by another member of
the class.

Mr. Holm said yesterday that the course
was determined upon last summer when
several of the gymnasium instructors were
nearly drowned in Lake Cayuga by the
overturning of their canoe. Fortunately
both men could swim, but the accident hap-
pened about a mile from the shore and it
was only with the greatest difficulty that
they reached the shore where they fell ex-
hausted. They were discovered by other
members of the party, but they understood
very little about resuscitation and had to
send for a doctor. "We hope to prevent
such things from happening among the
students," said Mr. Holm, "and for that
reason we are teaching both life saving
and later on in the spring we will have
instruction in resuscitation."

BITTER ATTACK ON MAGOON.

Havana Paper Prints Story of Demand at
Washington for an Investigation.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Cuba, a Conservative
newspaper, bitterly opposes Gov. Magoon
this morning. It publishes a long despatch
from Rafael Conte, its correspondent now
in Washington as envoy of the university
students in their protest against Gov.
Magoon's pharmacist decree. Conte says
that Secretary of War Taft received him
and his companions well, but Magoon,
entering Mr. Taft's office, looked angry
and did not salute him.

He adds that Congressman Sulzer and
the Attorney-General of New Jersey most
violently attacked Mr. Magoon on number-
less counts and asked that Gen. Edwards
be sent to Cuba to investigate the provision-
al Government. Conte declares that the
pharmacist decree will surely be killed.
He, however, is a concealed babbler. The
whole tone of the despatch is absurd, al-
though it is treated seriously by his paper.

The Conservative party has adopted a
resolution demanding that the provincial
elections be held separately from the mu-
nicipal elections on the ground that they are
a matter of national, not local politics.
The Advisory Commission is actively en-
gaged in preparing the law for the reorgani-
zation and government of the armed
forces of the republic when it is reestab-
lished.

The verdict in the case of Maso Parra and
the others charged with conspiracy against
the Republic will probably be rendered
to-morrow. It is believed they will be found
guilty and a light sentence imposed.

THAW'S CONDITION.

Too Many Stimulants He Got in the Tomb.
Have Hurt Him, Doctor Says.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Dr. Lamb, superin-
tendent of the Matteawan State Hospital,
and Dr. Albert W. Ferris, president of the
State Lunacy Commission, will an-
nounce to-day to the mental condition
of Harry K. Thaw for several weeks. Dr.
Ferris returned here to-day after having
had a talk for about twenty minutes with
Thaw. The latter appeared very nervous
and tired.

It was the opinion of Dr. Lamb, according
to Dr. Ferris, that Thaw is about twenty-
five pounds under weight and that he has
been permitted to be unduly stimulated
by tobacco and whiskey. Such stimu-
lants will not be given to the patient in
Matteawan. Thaw will not get any special
privileges not allowed to other prisoners
up at Matteawan.

BERLIN, N. H. BURNING.

Many Buildings Destroyed and a Million
Dollar Paper Mill in Danger.

BERLIN, N. H., Feb. 4.—A fire that started
in the Berlin National Bank Building at
8:30 o'clock to-night has destroyed that
building, the post office block, the New
England Telephone Company block, two
other bank blocks and several dwelling
houses in the town.

At midnight the fire is sweeping down
the main street.

The loss at this time is \$200,000. Help
was asked from Lewiston and Portland,
Me. An engine left the latter city at 10
o'clock and one from Portland at 11:15.
Only five hundred yards away and directly
in the path of the flames are the Glen Paper
Mill owned by the International Paper
Company. This plant is valued at \$1,000,000.
Forty persons trapped in a blazing ten-
ement house were saved with difficulty.
The thermometer stands 23 degrees below
zero and the firemen are suffering terribly.

FAIRBANKS, "CALM AND GENTLE."

And "a Radical Against Evil." Gets Every
"One of the Hoosier Delegates."

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—Delegates to the
national Republican convention were se-
lected in the thirteen Congress districts
of Indiana this afternoon. All the con-
ventions instructed for Vice-President Fair-
banks.

The resolutions were sent out to the
district leaders from the party headquar-
ters here and spoke in the most flattering
terms of the services of Mr. Fairbanks to
his party and country.

In two of the districts the delegates voted
not to make up at headquarters, but
in both of these districts the delegates
without contests and the delegates will
be loyal to Mr. Fairbanks. The resolutions
adopted declare his part.

Mindful of the records of Indiana's sons
both in time of war and days of peace, we
now offer to the Republican party of the
nation a candidate for President who stands
before the people as a representative of the
best ideas and thought of our day.
Gentle, well poised, deliberate in judgment,
a radical against evil, a conservative for the
right. We present our candidate in the firm
belief that the consideration of the Repub-
lican party will result again in the selection
of an eminent son of the Hoosier State for
this great honor and responsibility.

In the Tenth district George Ade of Brook
and A. E. Sills of Monticello were elected.

Cousins Will Not Again Run for Congress.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 4.—Congress-
man Robert G. Cousins, now serving his
eighth term, announced to-night that he
would not again be a candidate.

TARIFF REVISION 'AFTER 1908'

PAYNE OF WAYS AND MEANS COM- MITTEE SO PROMISES.

He Tells the Manufacturers Association
Positively It Will Be Done After Presi-
dential Election—Speaker Cannon Not
Quite So Positive About the Programme.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The manufacturers
who came here to implore Congress to pass
a bill creating a tariff commission to-day
learned two things. The first was that
Congress will not pass a tariff commission
act, and the second was that the Republican
leaders are willing to renew their pledges
to revise the tariff "after the next Presi-
dential election."

In fact Chairman Payne of the Ways and
Means Committee—"Old Schedules," as
Speaker Cannon affectionately called him
to-day at the manufacturers' hearing—told
the delegation that this was all that they
could expect, but that they could expect
that much. In short, he squarely committed
the Republican party to a revision of the
tariff at the next session of Congress, the
session immediately following the Presi-
dential election next fall.

When the manufacturers came here two
days ago the announcement was made by
some of them that they would not ask but
would demand that Congress enact a tariff
commission bill; that they were the parties
interested; that tariff laws were passed for
them; that they were dissatisfied with the
present rates even though they had employed
benefits under them, and that Congress must
now provide schedules which would be
based upon scientific principles such as
only a commission could establish.

When the delegation went to the Capitol
to-day to see Speaker Cannon he took
them into the Ways and Means Committee
room where he and Chairman Payne lis-
tened attentively to what they had to say.

President Van Cleave of the National Asso-
ciation of Manufacturers acted as spokes-
man. Half a dozen or more members of
the delegation, representing a wide variety
of interests from stock raising to manu-
facturing boots and shoes and harvesters'
implements, made speeches.

The gist of the despatching the enactment
of the Beveridge bill which provides for
a tariff commission the delegation politely
stated their case and requested legislation
which would create a commission to which
the manufacturers of the country might
submit their tariff facts, including cost of
production, and so work out a tariff which
would afford protection, produce revenue
and build up foreign trade.

There was some difference of opinion
expressed as to reciprocity and a maximum
and a minimum tariff but all were agreed
that the best way out of the present tariff
difficulty and to remove the question as far
as possible from politics was the creation
of a non-partisan commission to consider
the subject and report to Congress.

The Speaker and Chairman Payne man-
ifested much interest in what was said,
particularly the statement of one agri-
cultural implement manufacturer, who
referred to the repeated statement that
American made goods are cheaper abroad
than at home.

After the delegation had ended its speech-
making Mr. Cannon in a characteristic
speech put aside their arguments gently.

He reviewed the development of the
country, described the manner of legisla-
tion and expressed the conviction that a
non-partisan commission would develop
into a debating school, and that no good
would be accomplished. Once before in the
'80s, he said, there had been a commission
which had taken so much testimony that it
was practically useless because its re-
port was so voluminous that nobody read it.

The great conventions, he said, that
make policies may say that revision is
come by the Congress that is elected next
November. It goes without saying, he
declared, that revision would come if our
friends the enemy were in power. It goes
without saying that the platform shaped
by the national Republican convention
controls the policies of that party. The
Speaker would give the delegation no
promise, but intimated that even if a com-
mission bill were to pass the House there
was no assurance that it would get through
the Senate.

Chairman Payne, however, told the dele-
gation plainly that they need not expect
much better, so much testimony had he
pledged his committee to take up the sub-
ject of the tariff immediately following
the Presidential election. The committee,
he said, would want to get its information
relative to the tariff first hand and not
through the instrumentality of a commission.

The members of the delegation expressed
their thanks for this information.
The manufacturers held a meeting to-
night and adopted the following resolutions:

"That for the promotion of the best interests
of American industry this conference ad-
vocates the immediate creation of a non-
partisan permanent tariff commission for
the following purposes and ends through
Congressional action, viz.:

First, The intelligent, thorough and un-
biased study of the tariff situation.
Secondly, The development and enlarge-
ment of our foreign trade.
Third, The accomplishment of this by
reciprocal trade agreements, based on maxi-
mum and minimum schedules.

Fourth, The adjustment of the tariff
schedules so that they shall affect all interests
favorably and equitably without excessive
or needless protection to any.
The delegates will report to the White House
to-morrow to urge their claims before the
President.

POLICEMAN SHOT UP SALOON.